



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Fig. 1.

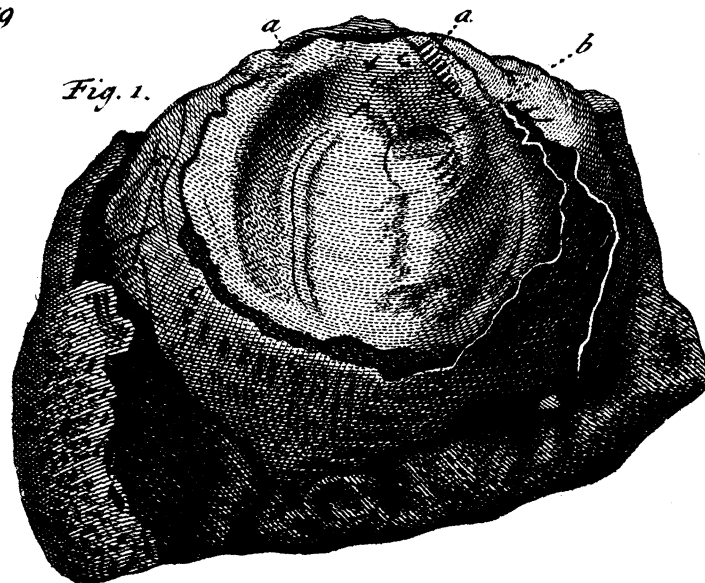


Fig. 2.

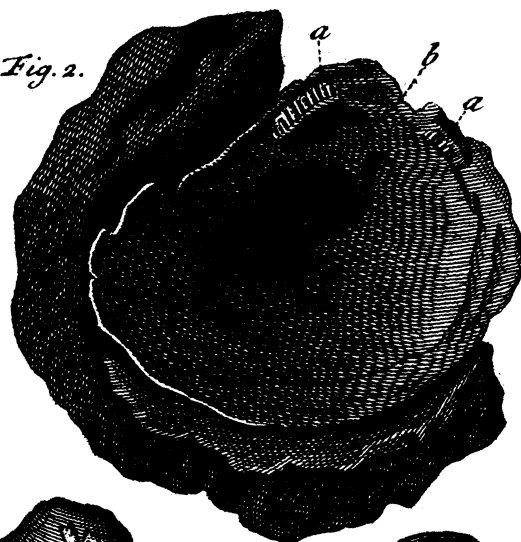


Fig. 5.

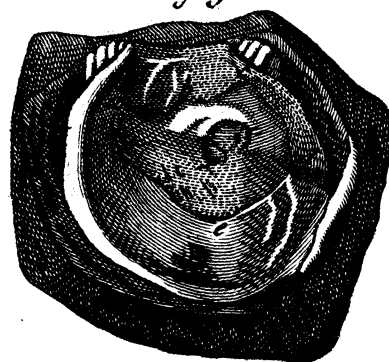


Fig. 3.

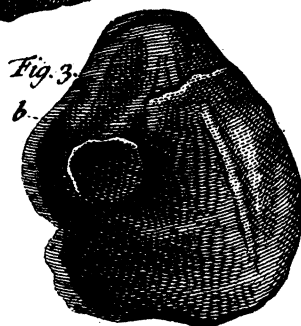


Fig. 4.



the Surgeon, and less painful to the Patient ; nor yet so liable to wreath the Muscles, and distort the Ends of the fractured Bones.

And to render this Machine of the like Service at Sea, where we are in the greatest need of Helps of this Nature ; I have designed a Bed to swing and yield to the Ship's Motion, whereon the Patient is to be laid, with the Engine thereto fixed, that the frequent Discomposure and Disturbance given to the fractured Part by the Ship's rolling and working at Sea, may be prevented.

V. *De Ostreis Petrefactis Relatio* Cornelii le Bruyn, *Illustrata per* Jac. Theodor. Klein, *R. S. S. Reip. Gedan. a Secret.*

INdefessus peregrinator Cornelius le Bruyn * inter alia ad historiam naturalem notatu digna, pag. 480. *seq.* ostrea exhibet, quorum non solum valvas petrefactas, sed & animal ipsum intra conchas in lapidem mutatum offendit.

Prima facie & narratio & figuræ, quas dedit, suspectæ videbantur, magisque fidenter quam vere traditæ. Audiamus auctorem :

“ A quelque milles de Nicosie il y a une petite
 “ montagne, qui n'est que d'huitres petrifiées — les
 “ ecailles en sont serrées l'une contre l'autre, et, lorsqu'on les ouvre, on voit l'huitre des deux cotés des

* *Voyage, Tome Second, à Paris & Reuen 1725. 4°.*

“ ecailles,

“ ecailles, si bien consumée, qu'on diroit, qu'elle y est
 “ gravée. Ces ecailles sont aussi petrifiées, ou chan-
 “ gées en pierre — J'en ouvris une — au milieu de
 “ laquelle on voit l'huitre toute entiere, &, en
 “ même tems, comment elle paroît gravée dans
 “ l'autre ecaille.”

Non admirabar testas in lapidem versas, sed ostreum animal petrefactum mirum audiebat; nec sufficere videbatur ratio hujus phænomeni, quam auctor probabilem ratus est, verbis:

“ Quand on ôte le sable de la premiere ecaille,
 “ on voit l'huitre, qui est de même consumée par le
 “ tems, d'ou il faut conclure, que ces huitres y ont
 “ été vivantes, & que l'eau s'étant écoulée, le sable
 “ a insensiblement pris la place, & que l'huitre en
 “ mourant a imprimé la forme dans l'ecaille — Ainsi
 “ il en est de ces huitres, comme de ces pierres, ou
 “ l'on voit un poisson.”

Vix enim intelliges, quid sibi velit moribundi ostrei (animalis mollis, facile corruptibilis) FORMA testis suis ante impressa, quam ipsæ testæ (natura duræ) abierunt in lapidem; neque statim ibis in sententiam auctoris: Quod non superet possibilitatem, ut ostreum sui figuram imprimeret testis pari modo, quo sceleta piscium SCHEMATA sua relinquunt post se in materia terrea subacta, quæ postmodo vertitur in lapidem plerumque scissilem.

Itaque operæ pretium esse duxi, hanc relationem ad captum accommodare, & in clariore luce exponere schematibus LITHOSTREI, quod integrum ex lapide durissimo montis Zigarorum (*Zijanken-Berg*) prope Gedanum anno 1736. feliciter excussi.

In antecessum autem monendum, 1. Lapides Gedanenses figuratos, varia multaque insolita ex regnis vel animali vel vegetabili continentes, inprimis montium, qui a grandine (*Hagels-Berg*) & a Zigaris nuncupantur, ac vicinorum, ex argilla & luto cum tantillo arenæ mixtis esse fictos, cinerei coloris, plerumque durissimos, adeo ut tudite ferreo cæsi ad instar vitri fossilis *Imperati*, sive lapidis cornei vulgatissimi, subnigri, i. e. culinaris, dissiliant. 2. Quod præ reliquis ostracomorphitæ testas sive cochlidum sive concharum foveant sæpissime integras, petrefactas quidem, coloribus naturalibus tamen plerumque & optime distinguendas; aliquando, ubi matrix (quæ vulgo audit) minus compacta vel dura est, partim quasi calcinatas, partim in lapidem versas.

Jam in præfacto lithostreo, nisi fallor, sese manifestabunt phænomena, quæ celebris Cornelius le Bruyn in relatione sua, licet obscura, fortasse nobis exponere voluit; in quem finem,

Hujus lithostrei partes, valvis ejusdem circumspecte reclusis, exacte ac vivis coloribus pingi curavi, TAB. III.

Fig. 1. exhibet testam inferiorem complanatam, tenaciter in lapide durissimo hærentem, ex genere ostreorum saxatiliū; de quibus vid. *Lister. de Cochl. Tit. XXVII. p. 182.* cardine utrinque canaliculato, vel ginglymis

a, a, instructo.

b, Manifestum vestigium validi tendinis, quo mediante animalculum valvas & ad plausum aperit & claudit.

c..c, Branchias suspicatus sum (vulgo barbam) ostrei; colore ex cinereo albicante, & sua substantia lævissima a colore & materia
la-

lapidis sese distinguentes, coadunatis scilicet particulis resolutis branchialibus cum terreis particulis subtilissimis, & successu temporis petrificantibus, quasi in magmate superstites; idque eo fidentius credidi, quo facilius branchiæ testaceorum naturales pariter a reliquis partibus mollibus colore & substantia distinguuntur.

Fig. 2. Superior valva est, vel concha magis convexo-concava, quam superior valva ostrei in cœnis noti; ubi rursus

a, a, Ginglymi, &

b, Tendo, antagonista, apparent.

Fig. 3. Prototypum dixeris animalculi, post branchias integri, pariter ac branchiæ immutatum, & in cavitate valvarum repertum; in quo litera

a, cernere licet vestigium processus tendinosi a parte testæ convexo-concavæ:

b, vero processum valvæ complanatæ oppositum.

Sic salva mansit forma animalis, tota vero substantia abiit in materiam lutosam, indurata, lævem;

Et id forsitan est, quod Le Bruyn dicere voluit, verbis;
 “ Au milieu . . . on voit l’huitre entiere, et en
 “ même tems, comment elle paroît gravée dans
 “ l’autre écaille.”

Fig. 4. Reliquum diconchæ; ex quo apparet, testam fuisse minus ponderosam testa ostrei vulgaris; lævem; non imbricatam neque sulcatam.

Cæterum omnibus notum est, quod in plurimorum ostreorum interna, imprimis concavæ valvæ pariete, sit velut cisterna, aquam cum voluptate appeti solitam continens, tenui lamella testacea clausa, & a car-

dine plerumque integrum animalis thalamum adæquans; hanc cisternam, cum a solida testa mox distinguitur, imperitos fallere, experientia me docuit. Nam plus una vice contigit, quod hic vel ille in conchis fossilibus cavitatem transparenti laminula opertam imaginarie pronuntiaverit; ostrei figuram testæ alterutri ruditer inscriptam.

Forſan vel ſimilis teſta fossilis monticuli Nicoſiani Bruynio impoſuit, “ Que l’huitre a imprimé ſa forme “ dans l’écaille,” audacter ad figuram, quam dedit, provocanti; “ comme on le peut voir dans la figure;” cum tamen ipſa figura, paulo attentius conſiderata, nihil aliud oculis offert, quam ſimplicem teſtam, vix umbratilem, diſformem potius vel imaginariam oſtrei ſpeciem formamve mentientem. Hoc aſſertum multis ſchematicis probare poſſem, ſed unicum ſufficiat :

Fig. 5. Oſtrei peregrini & polyginglymi, montis Zigarorum. Ecquis autem nobis perſuadere præſumeret, circumſcriptam literis *a*; *b*; *c*; *d*; *e*; figuram eſſe formam, quam animal moribundum teſtæ ſuæ impreſſit? cum in oculos incurrat, denotare cisternam ſuprafatam, non niſi particula dictæ lamellæ teſtaceæ tenuis, e regione literæ *b*, ſuperſtite.